

Our publication office is on Seventh street, adjoining Adamson's Periodical Depot, and opposite the General Post Office.

## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Thursday, February 14, 1861.

### A WORD TO BUSINESS MEN.

This paper has now a circulation in this city larger than all the city papers combined, with the exception of one, and therefore affords a most excellent advertising medium.

### FLOYD'S CASE.

The report of the select committee of the House upon the abstraction of bonds from the Interior Department, exhibits the facts substantially as they are already understood by the public, but with some additions.

It appears from it, that there was no practice of giving acceptances by the War Department, but that the honor of originating it belongs to Floyd.

It appears also, that about a year ago, ex-Senator Benjamin having his attention called to some of these acceptances by parties in New York, made them the subject of conversation both with the President and Mr. Floyd. The President said he knew nothing about it, but presumed, that if Mr. Floyd had accepted drafts, it was under some law authorizing it, having, apparently, so much confidence in his Secretary of War, that he did not think it worth while to make any inquiry of his own. Mr. Floyd told Mr. Benjamin, that he was only accepting for the pay due on transportation trains actually started, and in advance of their arrival in Utah. And even this practice, he promised to discontinue.

The clerk Bailey is not found to have reaped any advantage to himself from the abstraction of the bonds, but was persuaded to the act, in order to save the acceptances of his relation, Mr. Floyd, from going to protest.

The bonds are gone, and an indefinite amount of Floyd's acceptances are in the hands of the public. But where the proceeds of these bonds and acceptances went, is still left to conjecture.

The President's confidence in Floyd was most extraordinary. Floyd's character was not particularly good when he went into the Cabinet, and was soon entirely ruined in the estimation of the country, by the Fort Snelling and other similar swindles. In this city, and among many officials, we know that the War Department has been considered a sink of corruption, for more than a year before Mr. Floyd left it. But the President remained blind to the last.

### THE "UNPATRIOTIC RICH."

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail of January 26, says:

"In the South, as everywhere else where the sun shines, there are thousands of mercenary, selfish, unpatriotic rich men—men so fat, that they have become impotent for all good. These men (not the best judges of what it befits a free people to do and to suffer) are surprisingly acute as to what may, can, or will, affect the value of property. The idea of a collision with our oppressors, alarms them for their per cents; they groan over the calculation that it may be long months, possibly years, ere their harvest-time shall come again. In the prostration of business, the man worth half a million is making little more than the man worth twenty thousand; in fact, the autocrats of the money market are temporarily dethroned. Besides this, there is the possibility—in the apprehension of the class we speak of—that property may permanently 'go down,' in which case they will be heavy losers, of course."

A paragraph like this, will outweigh a thousand silly denials of what, without any evidence, must be believed to be true, because it conforms to the inherent probabilities of the case, that those must be opposed to revolution, who are exposed to losses by it, and who have no inducements to go into it. The men engaged in the thrifty conduct of their own affairs cannot, as a rule, be the secessionists of the Gulf States. It is the idle, the ambitious, the reckless, those, in short, who see possible chances for themselves in change and overthrow, and who know well, that they can neither be taxed, or amerced in contributions.

FOR WHAT USE.—Mr. Lamar, the agent of Georgia at New York for the purchase of arms, says in a recent letter published in the New York papers:

"It is an unwarrantable inference that the arms going South are designed to institute war against the North. Not one man in fifty there believes that war will ensue, even in self-defense, but many think a show of arms in these agitating times will produce a good effect upon any slaves who might lend a toe willing ear to the suggestions of wicked men from the North."

That the reason given by Mr. Lamar, is the real reason of a good deal of the recent armament at the South, is undoubtedly true. This is especially true of Maryland and Virginia.

TENNESSEE.—Dispatches from trustworthy sources this evening state that Tennessee has given 40,000 majority against holding a Convention. This is the most decisive rebuke yet administered to the precipitators.

NINETY-ONE DEFAULTERS IN LOUISIANA.—E. W. Robertson, Esq., the Auditor of Public Accounts of Louisiana, has transmitted to the State Senate a list of defaulting State tax collectors, which fills more than half a column of the official journal. The report covers a period of thirty years, though most of the defaulters are of comparatively recent date, and there are many for 1858 and 1859. There have been ninety-one defaulters, reckoning each year's accounts separately, and the amount out of which the State of Louisiana has been excluded exceeds the heavy sum of \$350,000, exclusive of \$30,000 more on account of licenses! Thirty parishes in the State have been swindled. The defaulting of R. McDowell, (fourth district of New Orleans, 1855,) alone, is more than \$21,000. This collector used to go to the places of business of citizens for their taxes, to solve them the trouble of calling upon him—the polite officer—and charged only twenty-five cents extra for his trouble—which was certainly cheap.

The only Southern Catholic prelates who have alluded to the course to be pursued by Catholics in the present crisis are Bishop Elder of Natchez, Bishop Spalding of Louisville, and Archbishop Kenrick of Baltimore. They call on all Catholics to pray for the peace and prosperity of their country, but abstain from indicating what political course they should pursue.

### MR. YANCEY ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND OTHER MATTERS.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of January 25, publishes a speech in the State Convention, upon resolutions for the appointment of deputies to a Southern Congress to frame a provisional and permanent plan of government for a Southern Confederacy. It was objected to the resolutions, that they contained no provision for a submission to the people of Alabama, for their ratification, of the plan of government so to be framed, and that the deputies ought to be elected by the people. Mr. Yancey met this objection with two replies; first, that the people of Alabama had already settled the question of seceding and forming a Southern Confederacy, in two elections, and, secondly, that to leave it to them again, might result in their repudiating the whole thing.

He said: "Several objections have been urged against the report, which I propose briefly to consider. One is, that by the report, deputies to that Southern Convention are to be elected by this body, and not by the people; and also that no provision is made for the election of another Convention to consider the plan for the permanent Government to be submitted for ratification. The points are correctly stated, but constitute no objection with me. The people have had this question of secession before them for a long time, and have maturely considered it in two late elections—namely, those for electors of President, and for delegates to this body. The issue was as distinctly made in one as in the other, and in both they decided the issue in favor of secession."

"But, it is said, why not call another Convention to ratify the permanent Government to be adopted? I answer, because it is unnecessary. A permanent Government for a Southern Confederacy was looked for by the friends of secession; was spoken of, and entered into all the discussion in the late canvass. It was a part of the plan of secession, and when the people decided for secession, they decided for a Southern Confederacy. Therefore, in that point, we already know the views of the people, and no new expression of opinion is needed. Neither is such expression needed as to the character of the permanent Government. The character of the people has indicated, and it is expressed in the report, that it must be a Government as nearly similar as possible to the Federal Constitution. We need no discussion before the people, nor other expression of their views on that point. Beside these views, in themselves conclusive to any mind, no statesman would willingly throw such grave issues before the people, after once receiving their decision, until the irritations, and prejudices, and passions, of the previous contest had cooled. It is eminently wise, before throwing off upon the people the responsibilities which attach to us, to consider the condition of the public mind. Gentlemen here, have told us of an excited and unhealthy state of public feeling in some sections of the State, and have asked time for reflection, in order to its correction. Who is not aware that it was a great misfortune that the election for delegates to this body came off so soon after the heated Presidential contest? Who is not aware that in one section of the State the angry passions and prejudices of that contest entered very largely and almost exclusively, in that section, into the election for delegates? And is it wise, is it not eminently unwise, to throw this whole question again before such a people, to blow the ashes, and revive once again the glowing embers of that bitter strife?"

"There is another reason why I oppose the election of another Convention. Such a proposition has a tendency to reopen the question of secession, by bringing up the issue of a reconstruction of the Federal Government. It allows such an issue to be made—it invites it, in fact. And under what circumstances? From the signs of the times, it would seem as if coercive measures were to be adopted. If so, about the time of such an election, the people will be bearing the burdens of such a contest. Commercial and agricultural interests will be suffering. Debts will be hard to pay. Provisions will be scarce. Perhaps death at the hands of the enemy will have come to the doors of many families. Men's minds, thus surrounded and affected by strong personal and selfish considerations, will not be in that calm and well-balanced condition which is favorable to a correct and patriotic judgment of the question. The very state of things will perhaps exist which our Black Republican enemies predict will exist, and which they sneeringly rely upon to force our people to ask for readmission into the Union. Shall we, the selected friends and deputies of the people, add these wily and malignant enemies of our State by laying this whole question, as culminates in its progress, on the very eve of final triumph, back to the consideration of a people thus surrounded and influenced by most unpatriotic circumstances? To do so, might well accord with the purposes of a friend of a reconstruction of the Federal Government, but, in my opinion, it is a policy which every true friend of the people should condemn."

Mr. Yancey, it will be seen, treats the question of disunion as having been the one involved in the last Presidential election, and claims the majority for Breckinridge in Alabama, as a verdict for secession. This is precisely the way in which the country understood that matter, so far, at least, as the motives of leaders were concerned. The Democratic party was disrupted at Charleston and Baltimore for the purpose of insuring the election of Mr. Lincoln, and with the determination, then fixed, of making Mr. Lincoln's election the pretext of a dissolution of the Union. The hope was, that the whole South could be concentrated upon Mr. Breckinridge, but that hope was not realized.

One of the reasons given by Mr. Yancey, for not referring the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy to a vote of the people of Alabama, is likely to continue equally valid for an indefinite period, and it is not probable that these leaders intend to consult the people at all hereafter. Indeed, they have consulted them very little hitherto. In none of the seceding States has the question of secession been submitted to a popular vote. Such a submission would have killed it everywhere outside of South Carolina. The result in Tennessee leaves no doubt on that point.

Mr. Yancey thinks the voters in Alabama are so divided by political animosities, and, withal, suffering so much from the pecuniary distress brought on by revolution, that the risk is great, that if they get a chance to act upon the subject of secession, they will decide in favor of going back into the old Union.

The real truth is, that the Yanceys, Cobbs, Toombses, and others, have usurped the name and authority of sovereign States, by fraud and violence, to cover acts dictated by their own unbridled ambition. It will not be long

before the people of those States will call for aid in expelling these usurpers, and bringing them to that condign punishment they so richly deserve.

It is among the most important provisions of our Federal Constitution, that the United States shall guaranty to each State a republican form of government.

When citizens of Georgia, Alabama, and other seceded States, come here and ask to be protected against the taxation and tyranny of this Presidency of Jefferson Davis, put upon them without the least pretence of asking, or obtaining their assent, what sort of an answer will it be possible to make to them?

### COTTON.

The Englishmen are meeting the cotton crisis with the steadiness and manliness which are the just pride of that noble race. They look the danger in the face. They neither blink it, nor underrate its proportions. They see that the support of their greatest manufacture has become precarious, by the current events in the United States, and as the world is full of cotton regions, they are determined no longer to run the hazard of leaning upon a single source of supply. The resources within their reach are so numerous and so ample, that a failure is impossible, for a nation so rich, so energetic, and, in this case, stimulated to activity by motives so urgent. It may now, in fact, be taken for certain, that the days of the substantial monopoly of the cotton production heretofore enjoyed by the United States, are definitely ended.

The London Times of January 22, says: "There is not an hour to be lost in providing against this tremendous danger. To put the case in the mildest form, three-fourths of our cotton supply has become uncertain, one-third of our trade is in jeopardy, and the earnings of one-sixth of our population may be rendered precarious. Are not these facts enough to set us at work with a will? Not a doubt exists about the resources at our command. Cotton can be grown almost as commonly as wheat. The best seeds and the best staples are now well understood, and the proper method of cleaning and packing can be easily taught."

Of sources of supply, the Times says: "If in 1857 India could send us, as she did, 680,000 bales, it is fair enough to presume that, under the pressure and with the encouragement of a strong demand, she could raise her supplies to 1,000,000 bales—nearly half of our immediate wants. Then, again, there is Australia, actually inquiring for a staple of produce, and desirous of nothing better than to set cotton growing for England."

The London Post of January 21, says: "Up to the period of the Indian mutiny, the proportion of our cotton supply coming from the United States, as compared with our total consumption, was in course of rapid diminution. Without troubling our readers with long arrays of figures, we may say that the proportion of American cotton to the whole supply was, in 1854, 81 per cent; in 1855, 76 per cent; in 1856, also 76 per cent; and in 1857, 65 per cent, this great fall having arisen mainly from the East India supply having reached its maximum of 250 millions of pounds, having been 180 in the previous year, and 145 the year before. In the next year, however, the effects of the mutiny were felt—a fall to 132, and the American supply rose to 192, and the American per cent rose to 78. Of the ultimate action of the East Indies, the original home of cotton, in freeing us from dependence upon the Southern States, there can be little doubt; but it will be slow and tedious, and we want an immediate safeguard from an imminent danger. How to get it, we must consider the habits of the plant, the localities where it grows, and the period within which it can be produced."

"Land fresh brought under cultivation in the United States will yield, on an average, from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of cotton per acre with the seed, which will yield of clean cotton from 250 to 300 pounds. In the old States the produce is not more than half this quantity. One able-bodied laborer is sufficient for each eight acres of land, if assisted in the lighter parts of the work by the aged and infirm, and the young people who belong to these families; the whole will at the same time be able to cultivate from five to eight acres of provision ground for their own support. Captain Basil Hall has given details of a plantation where 200 acres were under cotton cultivation, and on which the entire number of negroes was 122. Of these, 48 were children under 14, and four were wholly superannuated; of the remaining 70, only 39 were considered full hands, 16 were 'three-quarter hands,' eleven 'half hands,' and four 'quarter hands,' the whole being equal to fifty-seven and a half able-bodied laborers. This proportion of laborers is greater than that in the case of one able-bodied laborer to eight acres, which rests, however, upon very respectable authority. The area of land employed in the United States, exclusively in the culture of cotton, amounts to from three to four million acres, and our whole supply does not require more than six or one one-fifth more than the area of the island of Sicily alone, where it is successfully cultivated."

"But the fact is, that though the Southern States of North America have virtually almost a monopoly, cotton will grow over an enormous extent of the earth's surface where it is not at present grown. The conquerors of Mexico found cotton cloths there; it is now largely cultivated on the coast of Peru; it comes from Brazil, and we constantly hear of the producing power of South Africa; the East Indies will be very long before it is mighty power. In the seventeenth century, cotton wool was brought from the Levant and manufactured at Manchester, the Saracens cultivated it in Sicily, and the Moors in Spain. In the year 1857, which we select, because it was the year in which India most nearly approached her natural capabilities, we imported, in round numbers, 650,000,000 pounds from the United States, 250,000,000 pounds from India, 30,000,000 pounds from Brazil, 25,000,000 pounds from the Mediterranean, 1,500,000 pounds from the British West Indies, and 8,000,000 pounds from other countries. It is, however, to the cotton-producing power of the Mediterranean that we would more especially direct attention, inasmuch as it is that more available for the emergency which may arise, and for which, however much we may depreciate it, we must be prepared."

The Post adds: "Even now, were a circular dispatched to all the British consuls in Mediterranean ports, directing them to impress upon the chief men of their different towns that there was a strong probability of a cotton famine in England, we believe a large crop might be raised for this year. There is still time. In Sicily the most extensive cotton farmers are in the vale of Sorrento. It is there sown in March, in lines three feet distant, and the plants two feet apart in the lines. The earth is stirred by a one-horse plough, or by hoes, and carefully weeded. As

soon as the flowering season is over, about the middle of September, the ends of the shoots are tipped off to determine the sap to the fruit. The capsules are collected as they ripen, a tedious process, lasting two months; then comes the separation of the cotton from the seeds. There does not appear to be much difficulty in the process, nor need land be withdrawn from other crops, for here, wherever water can be commanded, it is distributed, as in Lombardy and Tuscany, among every kind of crop. A little energy, a little enterprise, and a supply of cotton seed, would put South Lancashire out of danger, and relieve the whole country from a painful and well-founded apprehension."

The English will evidently no longer rest content with having, as another London editor expresses it, "five millions of the population of Great Britain dependent for bread upon a supply of cotton from a single region," and that region now plunging headlong into revolution, with all its tremendous possibilities, if not probabilities, of civil war and servile insurrection.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS FROM FORT SUMTER.—At Plymouth Church, on Sunday evening, Mr. Beecher stated that he had a subject to present which he had no doubt would please all present; it was a collection for the wives and children of the defenders of Fort Sumter, now in destitution at Governor's Island. The sum of \$233 was collected, which is to be placed in the hands of Commodore Stringham for the relief of the sufferers.

FOREIGN MECHANICS LEAVING ALABAMA.—We are informed, on good authority, that several employees of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, residing at Huntsville, were lately required by the civil authorities to take the oath of allegiance to the State of Alabama, or leave the State. They chose to leave, and have resigned their positions on the railroad, and gone where there is no test oath required.

A messenger has arrived from Pensacola, bearing dispatches to the Government. He states that when the State troops became aware that the Brooklyn and other war steamers had been sent there, they were not so anxious for a fight; and after consultation, withdrew. There was no flag of truce, because there were no hostilities.

The Brooklyn had landed provisions at Fort Pickens, and was lying off the fort. The Wyandotte was coaling at the U. S. wharf. It therefore appears that matters are settled there, for the present at least.

EMIGRATION TO HAITI.—A vessel will sail from Boston on the 23d instant, with emigrants for Haiti. A large number of exiles from Charleston, now in that city, will sail by this vessel. Forty have organized as a cotton-growing company, under the name of the Lawrence Association of Naturalized Haytiens. The Rev. Mr. Garnett, No. 52 Laurens street, the agent for New York, will give any other emigrants designing to sail, information on the subject. The vessel will sail from the port of Boston only.

### GRAND CONCERT AND PRESENTATION OF COLORS

TO COMPANY C, WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY, At the Smithsonian Institution, on Thursday evening, February 14, 1861.

On which occasion the justly celebrated Marine Band and a number of the best amateur vocalists of the city will appear.

#### PROGRAMME.

1. Overture.
2. Quartette—"Come where my love lies dreaming."—Mrs. Dubant, Mrs. Gaiser, Messrs. Hodgson and Dawson.
3. Solo—"The Union."—Miss Laura Parsons.
4. Duett—Janita.
5. Solo—Rhode's air, with variations for voice. Mrs. Amasa W. King.
6. Duett—"The lonely bird."—Mrs. Pope and Master Pugh.
7. Chorus—"Joy, joy, freedom to-day."

Intermission—during which the Colors will be presented by the Hon. John Cochrane, of New York, on the part of the Ladies.

#### PART II.

1. Overture.
  2. Solo—"The rock beside the sea."—Conrose.
  3. Solo—"There was a time."—Knight.
  4. Quartette—"Bella Figlia."—Misses Cullum and Eberbach, and Messrs. Noyes and Jones.
  5. Solo—"La Manola."—Mrs. Dubant.
  6. Song—"Kate O'Shane."—Finley.
  7. The Echo Song (with flute obligato.)—Mrs. Amasa W. King.
  8. Chorus—"O hail us, ye free."
- Professor J. Cookman Adams will preside at the Piano.
- Musical director, Professor J. H. Daniel.
- Tickets 50 cents. Can be procured at all the hotels, bookstores, of Captain R. C. Stevens, No. 336 Pennsylvania avenue, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

### GRAND CONCERT

AT THE New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, On Friday Evening, February 15,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MRS. CECILIA YOUNG.

#### PROGRAMME.

1. Organ Voluntary.
  2. Infamatus Soprano Solo and Chorus. Rossini.
  3. Mother dear, oh pray for me—tenor song.
  4. Duo for Violoncello and Piano.
  5. Angels ever bright and fair, (by particular request).....Handel.
- PART II.
1. "Gaudemus" quartette.....Diabelli.
  2. "Eve's Lamentation".....Kug.
  3. Trio for Flute, Piano, and Viola.
  4. Duett for two Sopranos, from Martha. Flotow.
  5. Gratias Agimus Tibi, with flute obligato. Guitelme.
  6. Viva l'America, Grand National Song.

Tickets—Fifty cents—may be had at the Music Stores of Messrs. John F. Ellis and W. Metzger, and at the Stores of Messrs. Ballantyne, Taylor & Maury, Philip & Solomon, Blanchard & Mohun, Chas. Stott, J. W. Nairn, Hutchinson & Munroe, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. The proceeds of the Concert to be applied to the liquidation of the debt due on the Church building.

DR. JOSEPH T. HOWARD, OFFICE No. 365 Fifth street, between G and H streets. dec 4—6m

### THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday, February 13, 1861.

#### SENATE.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives informed the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to count the votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Senate then proceeded to the Hall of the House in the following order:

Sergeant-at-Arms.  
Vice President.  
Secretary of the Senate.  
Messenger with vote.  
Senators, (two abreast.)  
Officers of the Senate.

Upon returning to the Senate Chamber, a number of Union memorials asking for the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, reported in favor of asking a committee of conference on the diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Mason called up a bill to carry into effect certain treaty stipulations with New Granada.

The bill was amended, and having been read the third time, was passed.

Mr. Fitch, from the Committee on Printing, made several reports in relation to the public printing.

Mr. Trumbull, from the joint committee on counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, reported a resolution appointing a joint committee to notify Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin of their election; which resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Fitch, rising to a personal explanation, alluded to the statement in the report of the committee on the Indian bond abstraction, that one Indiana State bond in the possession of Hon. G. N. Fitch had not been returned. He said that the bond was worthless, and had been handed to him as counsel, and was not returned merely because it had been mislaid.

The Senate then took up the Morrill-Anthony tariff bill.

Mr. Anthony explained the bill at length. The bill was then passed over until to-morrow.

The Senate then took up a bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Mason objected to the bill, because it proposed an oath to be taken by the private of the militia. He said such a course was unusual.

After debate by Messrs. Johnson of Arkansas, Bragg, Wilson, Hale, Grimes, and others, the bill was recommitted.

Mr. Fitch called up the bill providing that extra numbers of documents shall hereafter be printed by joint resolution only; passed.

The Senate concurred in the report of the conference committee on the patent bill.

After passing several private bills, the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

Rev. Mr. Stockton made a prayer suitable to the occasion, imploring the blessing of Heaven on the outgoing and the incoming President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Sherman caused to be read a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the finances, and then reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill, as follows: That, in the place of any part of the loans now authorized by law, the President of the United States is authorized to issue coupon bonds of the denomination of not less than fifty dollars, bearing interest, not to exceed six per cent. interest, and running not to exceed twenty years, and he is authorized to apply such bonds at par to the payment of such credits of the Government who choose to receive them, provided that the aggregate amount issued under this act and the acts now in force authorizing loans shall not exceed the amount authorized by said act.

Mr. Sherman said a few words in support of the bill.

Mr. Garnett opposed the reporting of it, saying, that the President elect has declared war, and he (Mr. Garnett) would be opposed to the military despotism which Lincoln would inaugurate.

Mr. Sherman moved a suspension of the rules; but the Speaker declared the motion, at this time, out of order.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved, and the House agreed, that a message be sent to the Senate, informing that body that the House was now waiting for them, in order to count the votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

Soon thereafter the Senators, preceded by their officers, were announced; and, while they were entering and being seated, the members of the House remained standing. The Senators occupied seats in front of the Clerk's desk.

Vice President Breckinridge took a seat on the right of the Speaker, and the tellers, Senator Trumbull, and Representatives Washburne of Illinois and Phelps, occupied places at the Clerk's desk.

The Vice President then announced the business which devolved upon them, namely, the opening and counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States. He then opened the package containing the electoral vote of Maine, which certificate was read by the tellers, and a note thereof made by the Secretary of the Senate.

The several packages of all the States were in turn opened by the Vice President, and the contents read.

The counting having been completed, the result was read by Senator Trumbull, one of the tellers.

Vice President Breckinridge then announced that Abraham Lincoln, having received a majority of all the electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, the term commencing on the 4th of March next; and he made a similar announcement in relation to Hannibal Hamlin as Vice President.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, a committee of one was ordered to be appointed to wait on Mr. Lincoln, and inform him of his election as President of the United States.

Mr. Hindman suggested that Lieutenant General Scott be also informed that there is no use for mercenaries around the Capitol, as the electoral votes have been counted.

Mr. Winslow moved that the House adjourn. Mr. Sickles said he would have no objection, if it was understood that the special order, the Pacific railroad bill, shall not lose its place, and come up to-morrow.

The motion to adjourn was lost. Subsequently, another was made to adjourn, and carried.

And, at half past two o'clock, the House adjourned.

THOSE BONDS.—A Jackson paper thinks that the rest of the slaveholding States might well be like Mississippi. Not exactly, we should think. St. Paul said in one of his discourses, "Would to God that all who hear me were altogether like unto me—except these bonds!"—Louisville Journal.

THE LEVER WORM.—There is said to be a species of worm that eats into the dykes of Holland, and occasionally endangers the overflow of the whole country. In the event of an infuriated warfare between the North and the South, might there not be troublesome animals eating through the levees of the Mississippi in high water? The bare thought is one of terror.—Pretence of Louisville.

### ATTENTION! OFFICERS OF THE UNION REGIMENT OF WASHINGTON.

I observe this morning, for the first time, that the officers of the Seventh Ward Company did not sign my recommendation to the President for the office of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Union Regiment. I do not desire to hold that position unless there is perfect unanimity of sentiment among the officers. I am well satisfied with my present position at the head of my gallant Company, (A.) That Company is composed of my neighbors and friends, and perfect unanimity of sentiment exists among us. I hope the officers will assemble at Temperance Hall on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M., and make some other selection agreeable to the whole Regiment. In addition to the officers present at the last meeting, Captain Dubant, of Second Ward Company, and his lieutenants, and Captain Allen and his lieutenants, of the Fourth Ward Company, are respectfully invited to attend. The Captains and Lieutenants are all earnestly invited to attend, as we have no time to lose.

Feb 14—14 EDWARD C. CARRINGTON.

Of all the ills that afflict men and women, few are so agonizing as Dyspepsia. It is a sort of combination of many diseases. What is still more unfortunate is, that the treatment of the malady is not generally understood. The medicines usually taken do no sort of good whatever. Thanks to science and Dr. GREGORY, a specific has now been obtained. GREGORY'S BOUTON BRITANNIC takes straight hold of the disease, and at once begins a cure. Thousands of well-attested cases of cures of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Fever and Ague, even of the most desperate kind, are in the possession of the proprietors. For sale by druggists and grocers everywhere.

By BARNARD & BUCKEY, Auctioneers, Georgetown, D. C.

SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, excellent Household Furniture, China, Glass, and Crockery Ware, at Auction.—On Thursday morning, 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at the residence of Mrs. Affley, on First, near Market street, Georgetown, D. C., her Household and Kitchen Furniture, comprising—

Superior Rosewood Piano Forte, Cover, and Stool Mahogany Sofa and Chairs Centre and Side Tables Carpets, Rugs, and Oilcloth Curtains and Shades Mahogany Bureaus, Wardrobes Bedsteads, Washstands, and Toilet Sets Sideboard, Bittere, and Glasses Cane and Wood-seat Chairs and Rockers Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows Curled Hair, Shuck, and Cotton Mattresses, and Bedding Dining Table and Chairs China, Glass, and Crockery Ware, Outlery, &c. And a good assortment of Kitchen Furniture and Utensils.

Terms cash. BARNARD & BUCKEY, Feb 14—14 Auctioneers, Georgetown, D. C.

PERSONAL.

TO GEORGE.—At present I am determined not to see L\*\*\*\*. AUGUSTUS L. Feb 14—14

W. H. P.—I will be on hand at the appointed hour. R. E. S. Feb 14—14

IF GEORGE P. JOHNSON, recently from New York, will call at the residence of his uncle, on Ninth street, he will hear of something to his advantage. Feb 12—14

TO AUGUSTUS.—Louisa has arrived, and desires to see you as soon as possible. Feb 12—14 GEORGE.

THE GENTLEMAN who picked up a bundle, containing a pair of Velvet Slippers, in one of the passages of the House of Representatives, on Saturday, the 9th inst., will confer a great favor upon the owner by leaving them with the Doorkeeper at the centre door of the House of Representatives. By request of Feb 12 A LADY.

S. L. P.

What can it be? Call and see— At JANNY'S, 348 Pennsylvania avenue. Feb 9—14

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES, AT FRENCH & RICHSTEIN'S, 278 Pennsylvania avenue.

Parton's Life of Andrew Jackson, 3 vols., cloth price \$5. Cotton is King, large 8vo, sheep, price \$6. Life of Abraham Lincoln, 12mo, cloth, price \$1. Van Dyke's Great Sermon, paper, 10 cents. Hardee's Tactics, 2 vols., price \$1.50. Artillerist's Manual, \$5. Field Artillery, price \$2.50. Bayonet Exercise, price \$1.25. Sword Play, price 50 cents. Rifle Practice, \$1.75. Cavalry Tactics, price \$